

Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner's suggestion to modify the screw-receiving holes 36 of *Dye et al.* to include a proximal flare as taught by *Farris et al.* would not teach all the claim limitations of the application.

The claims require that the frustoconical taper is extended and that it extends through a substantial portion of the opening. As shown in the Examiner's drawing, modifying *Dye et al.* to include a proximal flare does not result in a prosthesis with screw-receiving holes that have an extended frustoconical taper. As explained by *Farris et al.* and noted by the Examiner, the proximal flare serves to facilitate the insertion of screws. The proximal flare of *Farris et al.* does not include the advantages of the extended frustoconical taper of Applicants' invention.

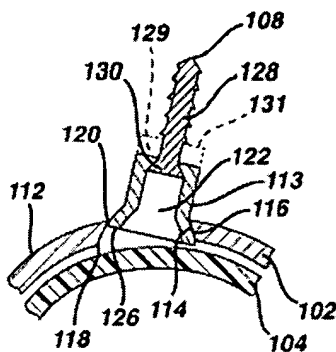
The claims also require that the rounded, nonfrustoconical contact surface of the head of an insertion member contacts the frustoconical taper section of the opening at a plurality of angular orientations and that the head of the insertion member does not protrude beyond the first surface. Because the combination of *Dye et al.* and *Farris et al.* does not teach an extended frustoconical taper, it would be impossible for the rounded, nonfrustoconical contact surface of the head of an insertion member to contact the proximal flare shown in the Examiner's drawing at a plurality of angular orientations and to not protrude beyond the first surface. An insertion member inserted into the hole of the Examiner's drawing would protrude beyond the first surface if inserted at an angle.

The Examiner states that it would have been obvious to use the sleeve component and fixation screw of *Khalili* in the opening resulting from the combination of *Dye et al.* and *Farris et al.* to achieve the claimed invention. Although Applicants believe that the

combination of *Dye et al.* and *Farris et al.* fails to teach many of the claim limitations relating to the opening in the prosthetic component, Applicants also assert that *Khalili* fails to teach the claim limitations relating to the insertion member.

The Examiner asserts that the sleeve component 110 and the fixation screw 108 of *Khalili* together are an insertion member. Assuming that this interpretation is correct, the “insertion member” of *Khalili* is incapable of fitting in the opening of the prosthetic component at a plurality of angular orientations without the head of the “insertion member” protruding beyond the first surface. As shown in FIG. 6 of *Khalili* (reproduced below), when inserted at an angle, the head of the “insertion member” protrudes beyond the first surface.

FIG. 6



Khalili also does not teach that the head of its sleeve component, which is in contact with the prosthetic component, is adapted to contact a frustoconical taper section. The head of the sleeve component in *Khalili* contacts a spherical surface that corresponds to the shape of the head of the sleeve component.

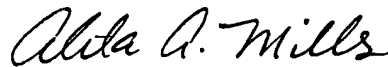
In summary, the combination of the references cited by the Examiner do not teach all the limitations of Applicants' claims. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are not rendered obvious by the combination of *Dye et al.*, *Farris et al.* and *Khalili*.

CONCLUSION

In light of the amendments and the above remarks, Applicants are of the opinion that the Office Action has been completely responded to and that the application is now in condition for allowance. Such action is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes any informalities remain in the application that may be corrected by Examiner's Amendment, or there are any other issues that can be resolved by telephone interview, a telephone call to the undersigned attorney at (404) 815-6409 is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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